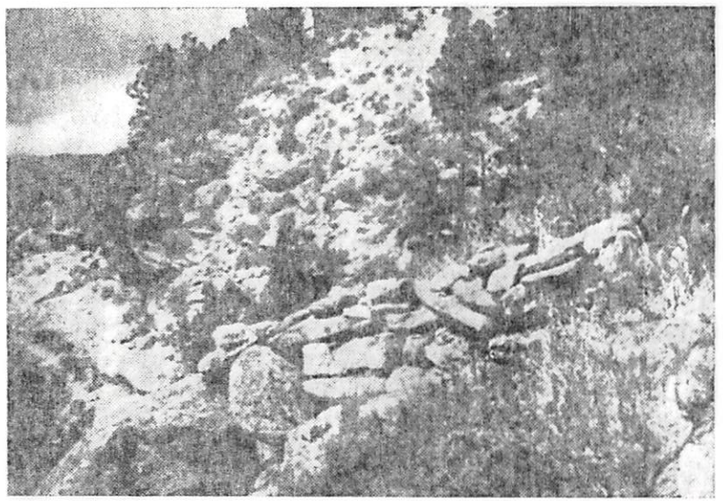
Echo Canyon Fortifications

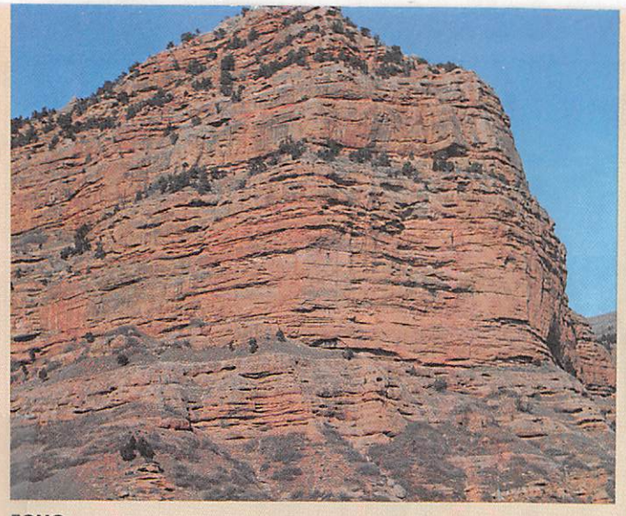
ECHO CANYON

This Canyon, the central gateway to the Pacific, extends from Evanston, Wyoming to Echo, Summit County, Utah, a distance of about 31 miles, and varies from a half mile to a mile in width. On either side the hills rise very abruptly to a height of from eight to twelve hundred feet. The rugged cliffs, mostly of red sandstone, stand stately and defiant, a challenge to man to destroy or deface them. The whole north wall gives an impression of a ruined, deserted city. These ancient temples, castles, spires and columns stand out with startling vividness in their shades of red. The south slope and the bottom of the canyon are covered with vegetation, some willows, aspens and oak. A small stream of water runs rapidly through the bottom of the canyon.

One mile down the Canyon on the left side is "Cache Cave." This cave was used by the early trappers to hide their supplies. It was a prominent land mark on the old Mormon Trail and was known as a "register of the desert." Many emigrants carved their names on its walls.



Brestworks to Halt U. S. Army in 1857-1858



ECHO

1 Echo Canyon. Echo Canyon's craggy buttes were used by the early Mormon settlers to view the federal troops sent to take charge of the territory. Details on this and all other Mountainland attractions are available at the Mountainland Information Center on I-80, 1 mile northeast of Echo.

Need more pictures of Echo Fortifications

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